CENTRAL AND SOUT, A AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE AORTHERN LIGHT The Chiriqui Gold Diggings.

The steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall July 23, arrived, with 600 passengers, yesterday afternews. In consequence of the detention of the Cortes, the sailed four days after the Moses Taylor. She

brings five days later intelligence from Panama.

Pass Our Own Correspondent. PANAMA, N. G., July 22, 1859. Availing myself of the departure of the steamer Northern Light, I send you a summary of the news from the South Pacific Coast, received here yestorday by the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Bolivia, which will thus reach you at least ten days sooner than by the regular mail steamer. It is very much to be regretted that the United States Government has not as yet established a mail line from this port to Callao and Valparaiso, or else that an arrangement has not been entered into between the Government and that of Great Britain to form a connection. The interests of American merchants on the entire coast suffer very much, and their European competitors enjoy a great advantage in postal facilities. CHILL.

The latest dates received from Chili are to July 1. Congress was in session, and busily engaged in discussing many questions of internal reform, among them a bill relative to Banks of Issue, the discussion of which was still pending. A decree issued through the office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated June 21, makes known the terms agreed upon relative to the compensation to be paid by the Chilian Government for the delays occasioned to the American whaleship Frankin, in Talcahuana Bay, in 1832. The Chilian Government agrees to pay \$15,000 in full of all demands, and thus this long-pending question is settled, after twenty-six years of negotiation.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury d, and from it your readers may comething of the present financial condition of the country. The public meome in 1858 amounted to \$8,074,926 59, being a decrease, as compared with the previous year, of \$340,467. The foreign debt at the end of 1858 was reduced to \$5,264,000. The Customs receipts were about \$3,500,000, of which sum all but a quarter of a million was col lected at Valparaiso; the decrease, compared with that of the previous year, exceeds half a million. The quantity of gold and silver coined in 1858 amounted \$1,046,367 50, but this year the sum will be larger, as, in consequence of the reduction in the rates of exchange, the Government has lecided spon taking one million and a half of its new seven million English loan in gold ingots for coinage in the Sentiago Mint. From the 16th of this month the new tariff on the decimal and metrical principal comes into operation throughout the Republic. The Executive has conferred the rank of Colonel on many persons who assisted to put down the late on, and Congress has increased the pay of Generals of Division and Brigade.
On the 24th of May a severe fire destroyed the

Town of Ancud, the capital of the Province of Chiloe. One hundred and fifty-four houses were destroyed, including the Cathedral, Bishop's Pal-see, Government House, archives, &c. The loss is estimated at half a million, and subscriptions are sieg made throughout the Republic for the benefit of the sufferers, who were mostly poor people. the published list, the first ten names represent no less a sum than \$14,000. The Archbishop of Rantiago came up a passenger in the Bolivia, on his way to Europe, but when he reached Lima he found such extensive preparations made for his reception that he remained there until the departure of the pert steamer.

Business during the fortnight ending June 30 has been steady, and merchants from the interior Dere purchasing largely, notwithstanding that the demand from Peru and Bolivia was limited, on account of depreciated value of the coin and the high of premium. Late arrivals of Merchandise from Europe have nearly supplied all the articles wasted in the market, and given rise to sales for the interior of the Republic; American white and gray Shirtings are reported as scarce and in de-mand. Linens and Silks dull. In Metals of all hinds the market is well supplied. There have been to arrivals of Carolina Rice during the fort-sight; it is quoted at from \$5.75 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. The Liquor market is dull, with abundant stocks in first hands. Two cargoes of Lumber from Cahfornia arrived during the fortnight, the greater part of which sold at remunerative prices. In exports, Chili Copper has fallen to \$18.60, ewing to late advices from England. Flour has received an upward tendency, owing to an expected demand from Australia. Hides brought \$17 25. In Wool there is nothing doing. Nitrate f Soda has advanced, but owing to the uncertainty about its being contraband of war, speculation Semporarily checked. Freights may be quoted as alightly better; the American ship Midnight, with mitrate from Iquique to Boston, \$11, and the Amer-ican ship Kingfisher, from Calders to Swansea, with ores, £2 los. Exchange on the Tuited States 60 to 90 days, 5 to 7 per cent premium.

The arrivals of American vessels during the fortnight have been, June 18, ship Mormon, Paget Sound, lumber; 22d, ship Dashsway, do., do.; Soth, bark George Henry, from Talcahuans, as-torted carpe,; ship Lizzy Spalding, Sydney, in ballast; 26th, ship Fairwind, New-York, assorted cargo; bark Alemena, do., do. The departures have been, June 17, ship Christopher Hall, for Cobijsh, with produce: 21st, ship Rienzi, for Iquique, do.; 27th, ship Evangeline, for Calders, as sorted cargo; ship Tubal Cain, for Cork, guano.

BOLIVIA.
Since the triumph of Government over Col. Agreda, the country has been quiet, although the revolutionary party do not cease their opposition, and the expected arrival of ex-President Belzu from Europe keeps the feeling alive, as he has a strong party among the people, and is liked by the narroy. Congress is soon to meet. President Liarmy of the Republic, about 1,600 strong, was stationed. A correspondent of The Panama Star and Herald, who appears to be well posted up in

bioned. A correspondent of The Panama Sar and Herald, who appears to be well posted up in Bolivian politics, says:

"The great business for the present Congress will be, the dealing with the currency question. Since 1830 the Bolivian Government adopted the fatal expedient of coining money 33 per cent under its intriusae value. At first it was found to be an easy method of creating an artificial revenue, but soon the consequences began to be felt, in the increased difficulty the merchants encountered in effecting their payments abroad. Beside this, speculators from without, acting upon the hist, imported this inferior cein by millions; whole shipments of it having been introduced into Peru in barrels, like so many quintals of nails. The latter country is absolutely awamped with Helivian half-dollar pieces, or bardly 30 per cent of their rominal value, which have not even the questionable ment of having been coined in Bolivia. The two Governments have been in treaty for the last six menths concerning the best practical method of redeening this immense mass of inferior coin, without having been able to arrive at an understanding. The present Government of Peru is so much occupied in quelling attempts at revolution, that it has neither time nor desire to occupy itself with any question of commercial importance, and the Holivian Minister consequently demanded his passports in disgust. These were sent to him the very day he demanded them, but after his departure, a Peruvian Plenipetentiary was dispatched to Bolivia with special instructions, with a view to avoid hostilities. It is to be hoped that Peru will comprehend the necessity of contributing to put an east to a state of things so detrimental to both comstries, particularly as the original culprit—Rolivia—above the best wishes for arranging the matter, with the least possible loss of time, and at as small a sactifice as possible."

The following is a list of the names of the present Rolivian Ministry: Don Tomas Trias, Secretary

The following is a list of the names of the present Bolivian Ministry: Don Tomas Trias, Secretary of Finance; D. Manuel Buitrage, Fereign Affairs; D. Ruperte Fernandez, State and Justice; D.

Evaristo Valle, Public Instruction and Religion.

Among the Government decrees lately issued are
the following: One prohibition the life issued are the following: One prohibiting the introduction of rifes, muskets and revolvers. Another, declaring the press free, with the special condition that all articles shall bear the name of the writers and reeponsibility for all extracts made from foreign

journals. Such "liberty" we may perhaps consider as not worthy of the name, but as the press has been quite suspended since the revolution of 1857, this may be regarded as a slight step

sevance. No offers having been made for the cascarilla deposited in the Government stores of La Paz and Cochabamba, it is to be soid on State account in the foreign markets. This article pays an export ad ralorem duty of 25 per cent, but this tax is to be reduced 4 per cent every six months until it falls to 10 per cent, at which rate it is to remain. The excloration and cutting of bark is at present pro-

The financial condition of Bolivia is just now very The circulation of the depreciated coin be gins to be felt, and if the Government attempts to call it in, the operation will involve still further ex- | and is now marshaling its forces for the contest. penditure on the part of the State. The defect in the treasury is now about \$2,000 000, and a foreign loan seems the only means by which Bolivia can extricate herself from her present position. As the Republic has no foreign debt, and the money, or part of it, if well spent in opening up her river navigation, would develop a vast field for industry as well as relieve the Government and enable it bereafter to devote a portion of its revenue to the repayment of the loan; it does not appear to me that there would be much difficuly in effecting it.

Gen. Cotton Smith, U. S. Minister to this Repub-lic, had presented his credentials and was well received. The General is likely to be popular with the Bolivians, as his manners are pleasing and his deportment that of a polished gentleman.

Copper continues to be produced largely in the neighborhood of Cobija, and the Bolivian huano in the same district, is being worked to advantage. The proposals for the building of the pier at Cobija have been forwarded to headquarters for final approval. There seems little doubt that the iron mole proposed by Mr. Bates will be adopted as the most economical and durable.

Exchange on Valparaiso continued at 20 per cert, notwithstanding which a cosiderable amount of business has been done during the last month. PERU.

To attempt in a letter to explain the politics (if, indeed, the word is a proper one) of this misgoverned country, would be absolutely impossible.

The ordinary session of Congress adjourned until the 28th of this month. The newspapers say that the revolution in the south is entirely put down, but I scarcely think it is, and President Castilla, who has most of his forces in the northern provinces, in consequence of the Ecuadorian war, may find his old enemies in the south taking advantage of his position and striking one more blow-not for liber ty, but for the purpose of exchanging one set of office holders and spoil hunters for another. The Lima papers publish an account of the suppression of the revolution in Cuzco, of which the following is an abstract:

Gen. R. Beltran writing from Cuzco on the 1st of July, says that the attempt of Don Mariano Zeballos having proved fruitless, and finding himself deserted by his party, he (Zebalios) resolved to surrender with the remnant of his forces. Gen. Beltran states further that having advanced toward Cuzco, his entrance that having advanced toward Cazeo, his entrance the city was opposed by D. Nicholas Zaiszar, Lieut. Colonel of the Constitutional battation, who disputched parties to arrest Zeballos, whom he considered as a traitor to his cause; but Zeballos, hearing of his intention, managed to make his escape. A convention was entered into between Gen. Beltran and D. Francisco. Garmendia, Prefect of the Department, by wh Department submits to Beltran, and he grants a general au nesty to all who took part in the revolution. the rank of D. Nicolas Zalnzar as Lieutenant-Colonel

s recognized by the Government.

Ex President and Gen. Echenique had left Corocoro and was supposed to be in Tacna. Gen. Castillo and Dr. Ureta are reported to have been defeated at Yunguyo by the Government forces. Gen. San Roman with the troops under his command remained at Lampa where he waited to be joined by Frisancho previous to manufactures.

marching on Curce.
The Ecuadorian Minister Don Benigno had left Lima having been unable to settle the questions pend-ing between his country and Peru, notwithstanding the active mediation of the American active mediation of the Chilian and New Grana-

Business in Lima and Callso is very dull. The internal disquietudes, the Ecuadorian war, the depreciated currency, and the low price of Guano in Europe, all tend to depress the market. The French Admiral is at Callao wa ting for instructions from home relative to a question between his nation It appears that some difficulty between the two nations having taken place, it was referred to Paris for settlement, and an arrangement was entered into there by the Peruvian Minister. On the French Admiral's calling for compliance with these terms, he was told by the Peruvian Government that the Minister had exceeded his instruc-Under these circumstances the Admiral refers home for instructions, and is compelled to wait at Callao for advices. As he was bound on a trip to the Pa cific Islands, the delay has not improved his temperand if he is ordered to insist he will do it with a good will. The Merrimac was still at Callao.

The blockade of Grayaquil still "drags its slow

length along. without any result that I can learn, further than that of depriving the citizens of wine, not a drop of which is to be had in the city. An American ship with the machinery for the proposed gas works arrived in the river, but had to leave again, and is now waiting for "things to turn" in Payta. The contractors for this work will probably loose a large sum, owing to this mischievous and unjust blockade.

THE CHIRIQUI GOLD DIGGINGS. I shall close my letter with a few words relative to our new gold diggings in the northern part of this State.

Further accounts received from Chiriqui, and fresh arrivals of gold confirm the fact of the exist-ence of manufactured gold in large quantities in the Indian graves. I have seen at least 100 pounds weight of these golden ornaments, some of which are very curious. All letters received from Chiriqui agree in stating that the yield is large, and that the number of graves is enormous. There are now about 2,000 of the increes of the province at work. Some men have obtained as much as 75 pounds weight. One man dug \$700 out of one grave. Another found a golden hat or crown, we ghing, it is said, 25 pounds; but the images average only from an ounce to a pound and a half, though I saw one of three pounds weight, a very well-wrought human figure. The schooner Josefa sailed from here on the 19th, fully laden with provisions, with about 45 passengers, chiefly young men of good Two other schooners sail in a few days, and if the accounts are confirmed by the Josefa party, our city will be deserted. Every one in the nterior is off to the diggings, leaving the women alone in the villsges. Agriculture is entirely ne glected, and, as this is seed-time, the diggers wil have to pay a high price next season for their rice and corn. A Company of American gentlemen, chartered by the State of Maryland under the title of the Chiriqui Real Estate Company, hold a large grant of land in the district within which these graves are situated. Perhaps it would be worth their while to look after it.

Nothing of any importance has taken place in our city since the departure of the Moses Taylor. The demand for silver to buy gold at the diggings (as the natives only sell for plata blanca) has caused all silver coin to go up to a premium of about two per cent, and has nearly drained our market.

Michigan Chors.-An occasional correspondent, under date of Marshall, Calhoun County, July 22,

NSS, says:

"Our wheat crop is harvested; it is by far the largest crop ever raised in Michigan; the berry is large and plump, and as a general thing will weigh over sixty pounds to the bushel. One sample weighed sixty-six pounds. Corn is doing first rate. Oats are only midding; grass rather light; potatoes will be first rate, and we shall have a good supply of fruit."

LOCOMOTIVE EXPLODED-TWO MEN SCALDED. Thomas evening, at five minutes part to clock, locamotive No. St. on the Pennsylvania Koad-Henry Hunson engineer, and Robert Henderson fireman—explosed, slightly scaking both men. The train, which was freight, eastward bound, had been handed out to was freight, eastward bound, had been handed out to the siding on what is known as "Denny's Curve," about two nules from the city, by the street engine, and the locomotive which exploded was taking a posi-tion in front of the train. Just before coupling, the fireman tried the water, finding, as hadleges, nearly three gauges. He then threw open the fire door, to shovel in some fuel, and as he did so the engine ex-ploded, two of the middle rings, just forward of the boiler, blowing entirely away, all the fines tearing out, and a number of them doubling around the front of the and a number of them doubling around the front of the engine. The firemen jumped of at once, but the en-gineer remained on the engine. [Finshergh Dispatch, July P.,

CANDIDATES IN OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. DEFIANCE, Ohio, July 20, 1859.

The great battle-ground for this Fall is in this State. The two great parties are excited to a fever heat—the one laboring vigorously to unhorse and supersede the successful rival-the other burling the gnuntlet of defiance at its old enemy, and barricading the Government fortrees (now in its control, and the prize for which the beiligerent political armies are contending), against the inroads of the attacking party. Each has had its Convention, nominated its candidates, adopted its platform,

As Ohio is the third State in the Union, in population, and one of the first in advancement, progress and prosperity, it is highly proper that each whole party should know whom its branch in Ohio has selected to guard its interests in the coming battle.

The Republican ticket is one of the ablest and Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune most popular ever nominated in Ohio. Its candi date for Governor, Wm. Dennison, jr., is one of the most gifted orators, accurate financiers and sound statesmen in the State. He is a native of Cincinnati, not yet 44 years of age, having been born Nov. 23, 1815. He graduated at Mismi University. at the age of 20-studied law-practiced some in Cincinnati-then removed to Columbus, where he now resides, and has, for many years, occupied a prominent position at the Columbus bar. As early as 1044, the ardent love of liberty that has ever fired his soul, shone forth, through the brilliancy of his intellect, in speeches delivered against the annexation of Texas, during that campaign. In 1848-9, he was a distinguished member of the State Senate. In 1852, he was candidate for Senatorial Elector, on the Whig ticket. In 1856, he was one of the Committee on Platform, at the Pittsburgh Convention, and also a member of the Pailadelphia Convention. And, in 1859, he was chosen by representatives of the great Republican party in Ohio as its champion warrior to earry the standard of Liberty through the coming battle. And nobly

will be do it. Its candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, Robert C. Kirk of Mt. Vernon, Knox County, is a physician and a merchant, now thirty-six years old. He was elected State Sepator in 1855, and for one term discharged the duties devolving upon one in that position with eminent satisfaction to his constituents and Republicans generally. He was one of the Committee on Permanent Organization at the great mass meeting held at Cleveland in June, together with such staunch Republicans as Philemon Bliss, Judge D. R. Tilden, and Heary D.

Its candidate for State Auditor, Robert W. Taylor of Youngstown, Mahoning County, is an old soldier in the Liberty ranks, an experienced and faithful financier, an able legislator, and a man of spotless integrity. He is forty-five years old, and is Cashier of the Mahoning County Bank. In 1-55 was elected State Senator, and during all the exciting financial time growing out of the Treasury defalcation, stood firmly as a prominent member of the Finance Committee and investigator of the Treasury. In 1007 he was troumphantly reelected, and again became a brilliant member of the Legislature.

Alfred P. Stone of Columbus is nominated for Alfred P. Stone of Columbus is nominated for reflection to the office of Treasurer. In the last session of the XXVIIIth Congress he served as Representative from the Columbus District, he being a Democrat then. In 1855 he was appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and as such was one that issued the call for the Pittsburgh Convention in 1856, at which Convention he was appointed one of the National Execu-tive Committee that issued the call for the Philadelphia Convention. In 1857, upon the resignation of Mr. Gibson as Treasurer, Gov. Chase appointed him to fill the vacancy. In the same year he was elected for the regular term, and having served faithfully, and having conducted all its business affairs to his own honor and the credit of the State, Addison P. Russell, the numinee for Secretary

of State, is one of the proprietors and editors of The Wilmington Republican of Chaton County. He is a native Buckeye, 31 years old-formerly printer-since a member of the State House Representatives, and now the present able Secretary of State, and candidate for reelection.
William Y. Gholson, the candidate to succeed

Judge Swan on the Supreme Bench, is a native of Mississippi, formerly a slaveholder. Several years since, he came to Cincinnati, and emancipated his He became an anti-slavery politicism, and has been, until lately, the distinguished Superior Judge of Hamilton County, but declined a reelection last spring. He is one of the very best lawyers in Ohio-an experienced judge-a law-author of distinction, and will grace the Bench as the luminous expositor of the Constitution.

John B. Gregory of Sciotoleo, the candidate for member of the Board of Public Works, is an experienced engineer, and well qualified for the position. The Kev. Anson Smyth, who is a candidate for reelection to the office of School Commissioner, is the most popular man ever in the office, and justly, too, as he possesses the requisite intellectual cultivation, eminent literary qualifications, and great talent as an educator.

The Democratic candidate for Governor is Ruíus

Ranney. He is a native of Massachusetts, now years old, and has been in the State 34 years. He was some years ago one of the law firm of Wade & Ranney, B. F. Wade being the senior member. In 1850 he represented Trumbuli County in the Constitutional Convention, where he was e of the most prominent members, and member of the Judiciary Committee. In 1851 he was elected Supreme Court Judge, and served his term of five years with much ability; when, in 1856, twee defeated as a candidate for reelection. 1857 he was appointed District-Attorney for North ern Ohio, but soon resigned, and was a candidate for nomination for Governor in that year, but was defeated in Convention by the Hou. H. B. Payne. He was nominated by acclamation in the last Convention. Judge Ranney is one of the leaders of Chio Democracy, one of the best lawyers in the State, and a "supple-jack" politician. He was formerly one of the Trustees of the Meadville College, and is now President of the Board of Trus-ters of the Ohio State and Union Law College at eveland, where he has resided for two years. He will carry more votes than any other Democrat Ohio could possibly carry who is out and out for William H. Safford of Chillicothe, the candidate

for Lieutenant-Governor, is a good lawyer, and a fierce Democrat of three or four years standing. having been a Whig till lately. He was a leading man of the last State Senate.

For Auditor, they nominated J. Volney Dorsey, a physician of Piqua Miami County. Dr. Dorsey is a native of Ohio, 46 years old. He was in the County that and Constitutional Convention in 1850, candidate for member of Congress in 1854, delegate to the Cincinnati Convention and member of one of the prominent Committees in 1856, and a prominent of date for nomination for Secretary of State in 1835 Jacob Reinhard, of Columbus, candidate for peasurer, is Editor of the Columbus German emocratic organ, and was candidate for Secretary State in 1857.

William Bushpell, of Richmond Co., the candi-date for Secretary of State, is a Physician, and a man of respectable talents and popularity. He was a prominent candidate for nomination for Tressurer

Henry C. Whitman, of Lancaster, Pairfield Co. Henry C. Whithan, or have Court Judge. He is their candidate for Supreme Court Judge. He is a good lawyer, and has had considerable experience on the Sench, as Common Pleas Judge. He was in the State Senate at the time of the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, and, in common with J. W. Gray, H. B. Payne, R. P. Ranney, and the rest of the Democrats of Ohio, swore rengeance or that "infamous act," as Judge Ranney so truth-fully called it. In 1807, Judge Whitman was the regular candidate for Supreme Court Judge, and came within two thousand votes of beating Judge Sutliff. The principal quality of Judge Whitman several years since, that he would never out a hair the Winter on the name hay that is out on the

till Cass was elected President, and, having kept his oath inviciate, he is blessed with any amount of long hair, whiskers and monstache.

James Tombisson, candidate for member of the Board of Public Works, is an obscure man, of Washington County: but he is a Democrat, and some of the faithful wanted him nominated, and so, in justice to the "unterrified leaders," his name was placed on the ticket, to run against the accomplished Mr. Gregory.

The candidate for School Commissioner is Chas.

N. Allen, of Cadiz, Harrison County, editor of the Democratic county organ. He is a ferce Pro-Slavery Democratic Deputy United States Marchal, and was one of the packed Jury in the Bushnell

This comprises the two tickets, and, having portrajed them faithfully, no candid person can fail to see that on the highest offices there is to be a fierce contest; but, ever hoping that 'truth is mighty, and will prevail," we expect that Ohio will retain her position as the "Backbone State."

A BUCKEYE REPUBLICAN.

CROPS AND POLITICS IN WISCONSIN.

YORKVILLE, Wis., July 26, 1859. I have just returned from the Rock River Valley, having crossed the country from Racine, on Lake Michigan, a distance of 60 miles, and back again, paying particular attention to all kinds of crops. The weather has been very dry since May 25. Near the Lake the drouth has been very severe. This, added to the frost, has kept back vegetation generally, from a week to ten days. Hay, especislly on upland, is light, but is being secured in good condition. West, a fair crop; no rust or blight observable. Oats good-almost an entire bright concreteles. Corn, of which double the usual amount is planted, looks well. Barley, very good. Rye good, but little sown. Small fruit, generally a good crop. Apples, plums, &c., much nurt with frost. Peaches, none. The season unusually cool to July 5; from that to the 20th, very hot; since en, pleasant. Health, very good. State officers are to be elected this Fall. Randall.

the present Governor, has fully equaled the ex-pectations of his warmest friends. Under his administration of two years, an immense amount of fraud and corruption has been exposed. Economy, formerly a stranger at the capital, has been intro-duced into the different departments, and the expenses of Government greatly reduced. All true Republicans can heartly indorse his administra-tion. He will probably be renominated and relected, though to this he seems quite indifferent. An indorsement of his course is all he asks of his party. This all, except La Crosse corruption bond-

ders, will readily give. Next to Randall, probably the most prominent Republican candidate is Carl Schurz. He is of the Louis Kossuth caste—as all know who have heard Though young and comparatively a his speeches. stranger-but four or five years from Germanyhis superior intellectual powers and social qualities, is sound political principles, and thorough acquaintance with the institutions of our country, are fast winning him a high place in the hearts of the peo-ple. If nominated, his election is certain. Truly yours.

## MINNESOTA

EMIGRATING-STEAM SAW-MILLS-FARMING-HARD TIMES-NO MONEY-CROP PROSPECTS. AC., IN THAT STATE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune NEW-AUBURN, Sibley Co., Min., July 3, 1859.

The last time we met was in a Third avenue car, more than three years ago; I was then on the wing for the "Great West." My sons had preceded me a few weeks; we were taking out a steam-engine and saw-mill, hoping to make a living by sawing or farming, or both. We were too late to do much at either the first year, but the second we did quite a good business with our mill-so good that some wiseneres thought there was a living for another. It is hardly necessary to say that, what with hard times, competition and an almost total stoppage of immigration, we have neither of us done any good since by sawing. But this has not been our only source of discouragement; there has been an slmost entire change in the character of the seasous, which has operated unfavorably for farming. When we came here first we were told that the greatest objection to Minnesots was that the seasons were too dry. The first summer was not decidedly a dry one, but wherever the old prairie turi was well rotted, and the ground plowed up deep, and begno, Sondrio, Tirano, and Bolladore. On Saturday, well cultivated, there were good crops of every Col. Medici of the 2d Corps disloged the Austrians thing; since then the Summers have been wet hers from Le Tonale, a plateau on the boundary of the in common with all the Western States; still we made out to raise plenty of potatoes and turnis. Tyrol. The affair of Sunday at the foot of the Sielmade out to raise plenty of potatoes and turnis. some places the crops of these latter were very fair, in others only middling. This Spring we ad a pretty good seed-time, but after the grain warin, the weather turned wet and cold so that noting grew well until about the 20th of June. A good deal of corn had to be replanted.

For the last ten or twelve days we have had het Summer weather, but too much rain except on our very dryest land. With regard to the change of very dryest land. With regard to the change of seasons, I do not go altogether by hearsay; when seasons, I do not go altogether by hearsay; when the low well we came here first, there were on the low well grounds, and on the margins of the lakes, immense fields of wild rice, which must have required many dry, hot Summers to accumulate: now therice has entirely disappeared, and the high bans of the ork of the frusts of some thousand Winters, are fast washing away in consequence of the deluging rains and violent Summer gales. I don't know whether you have ever been in this region of intense frost; if you have not, you may t be aware that the constant expanding and contracting of the ice on the streams and lakes, has a tendency to throw up ridges of earth in the shore. ome of the banks are very large and centain owlders many tuns weight. Last, Vinter we had but little snow, so the sun in the day and the frost at night, had full power, and we had banks thrown up four feet high during Winter. My theory, which is formed in observation is this: When the surface of the weer once frezen over, the ice by intense cold ontracts slightly, so as to have an open crack, sme-times from one to four inches wide. These cacks of course soon freeze up, and the warm su(fer se have a good many sunny days here in Witer) causes the ice to expand, and consequently from up earth, stones, logs or ice toward the sive. If the night be cold, the ice contracts again again cracks are opened, again frozen up, and onhe next sunny day the expansion again takes place

I noticed last Winter a water soaked k 12 feet long lying close to the shore: one endwas just visible above the water; before Springthe shore nd stood seven feet above the level of pice, only about two feet of it being buried in he ice and on the subject who professed to be infimed thereon, and some may laugh at my theor, but this I know, that the upheavals always talplace in the day, and the warmer the day the pater the up

The frost on the 4th ult., that dido much mischief elsewhere, did not even hurfur beans. In this we were fortunate. Crops gerally are prom-ising, but I fear a good deal of theorn will be too late to ripen. A great many peop here are very homesick, and would leave if the could; there are w men of money among us, anthose few not of the right stamp, chiefly sharperand speculators— some of whom, I am happy to \$. have fallen into the trap they set for others, as regards money matters, things are in a very H way; very little to be got but the hills of thoseanks that are based on the Minnesota railroad hids-of little value, either of them. Any personi funds might mak good investments in real este. I have no doubt there are "claims" with lossiderable fencing, breaking, and other imporments on them cou be had for very little morshan the Government price, and the poor homest occupants think them-selves fortunate. Afterill I consider it a good candidate for Supreme Court Judge country, preeminently lithy, and a most capital country preeminently lithy, and a most capital The principal quality of Judge Whitman country for raising cattl and poultry; cattle get fat on the prairies, and lep their flesh well through

high or low land of the prairies. As for poultry, they require very hitle care if you only provide a comfortable place for them in winter. Our nene eministable place for them in the first of the many of them-laid from about the first of the year, and some began earlier. We have lots of chickens; have not seen such a thing as a sick one since I have been here. There is very little vermin to trouble them: we have not lost one so far this reason by either bird or beast of prey. s. s.

GINSENG DIGGING IN MINNESOTA. - A correspondent gives a lengthy picture of the ginseng excitementfarms reglected, villages deserted, people all in the big woods digging or hunting for a place to dig

In three weeks vandalism had accomplished its work. The big woods were and over and the crop exhausted. Perhaps enough had been dug to make 70,000 lbs. of the dried root. Of course the amount will be less and less every year, as digging destroys

the production. In opposition to a statement recently published in

In opposition to a statement recently published in The Thibune, this writer says.

"The root as far as its medicinal or other properties are concerned, is as perfect one time of the year as another, but it is true there is a greater loss in drying the root in the Spring than in the Antonn. This is a loss to the manufacturer and not to the consumer. By the way, most of the buyers are Virginians, old experienced bands in the business, supposed to know what they are about, and with a fair submission of facts, there is no danger in the least that the digger will lose his time or the buyer his money. As to the quality of Minnesota Ginserg, competent judges direct from the East, and others here, pronounce the skillfully manufactured article second to none in the United States. Unfortunately however, for Minnesota in the present crisis, a considerable portion of her roots have not been made into a first-rate article, on account of the rainy weather and various other causes beyond the termy weather and various other causes beyond the not been made into a first-rate article, on account of the rainy weather and various other causes beyond the control of human events. This, for a little season, may have a tendency to bring her root are disrepute, but in the aggregate the Guseng crop will bring a large sum into the State, and prove a very providential relief to many of the inhabitants.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF PENEISA PASSESGERS BY STRAMBOAT .- Another letter from Long Prairie, dated July 3, announces the arrival of the Red River train, bringing the first passengers from Pembina and the Seikirk Settlement for Red River) who have ever ascended that stream in a steamboat. Mr. Anson G. Northup, late member of the Legislature, and one of the most enterprising men on this frontier, has succeeded in getting a steamboat, bearing his name. ning on the Red River of the North, and has made one trip down the river to Pembina and Seikirk. And now trip cown the river to Pembina and Selkirk. And now on his return trip he has brought with him several lacies and gentlemen, who gianty embraced that opportunity to visit the United States for the first time. That party ascended the river by steambout to Fort Abercrombie, where they were transferred to excurs, and preceeded to this place across the prairies. They were four days and a haif from the Fort to this place. When within eight miles of here they encomped for the night, and teams were sent from here to bring in the females of the party. They arrived late at night, were tired, and glad to find themselves in comfortable quarters. They express themselves highly pleased with the steambout excursion, but would rather be excussed from again undertaking the executs. Mr. Northup intends running the seamer on the Red. Northern intends running the seamer on the Red River the whole season, and thinks all travel and freight for the Red River country must pass this way. In case it should, Long Prairie will yet be a place of considerable importance.

GARIBALDI AT BORMIO.

THE TRIBUYE translates from La Presse. "Bormio, July 8, 1830.

Bormio is now the headquarters of Garibaldi.

"I write to you from the Golden Lion Inc. from a room near his. He is considerably worn; his step is slow and heavy. But his blue eyes and chestout hair are still youthful. His expression is at once melanholy, firm, and extremely bezevolent. He is a thinking swort.

Muh has been said of Garibaldi's rigor toward the voluteers; this is real, but it is tempered by a very peasant familiarity. He has not become a man of etimette; he is still a partisan chief. He talks withous soldiers, and his officers are his comrades. but hey never lose respect for him. Their confidence in hm is remarkable. At Colico I heard a man sayinsto a sub-officer that Germany would soon send 40,000 soldiers against the Allies. '-and Garibaldi!' aded the sub-officer. And you should have heard bw proudly and fally he pronounced the name.

"Garibaldi's corps is new composed of 13,000 men n a few days he will have 15,000. A very good little corps d'armée when their spirit and determination are taken into account. The depot is at Como. The headquarters are at Bormio, and there are garrisons along the lake and the Adda, at Lecco, Colico, Mor-

It is interesting to see how many types of men are eathered together here, and how many languages are spoken. There are Spanish, Hungarians, Poles, French-even one Chinaman, who wears the uniform of the Cacciatori dei Alpi, and coils his quene on the top of his head.

LETTER FROM THE REV. J. C. WILSON.

Tathe Editor of The Term Christian Adexests.

Sim: Suffering under some indisposition, and forbidden by my "medicine man" to speak or write,
there are few provocations that could tempt me into
such an indiscretion as this. But even as it was in the
days of honest Degberry, so is it in these days that
some things are "tolerable and not to be endured."
Let me, without prefixe, and by way of getting at
what I want to say, briefly capitulate some of the
more rotorious actings and doings of the Northern mere notorious actings and doings of the Northern thodist Church toward the South

They cast us out as evil solely because of our con-

ection with demestic Slavery.

They attempted to defraud us of our share in the hurch property.

They have zealously striven, and are continually

riving to organize Anti-Slavery Churches within the ounds of every Southern border State. This much is from the record; what else they have

ne, and are doing, is best known to the conductors of the underground railroad.

In pursuance of their incendiary abolition propagatism, they send missionaries to Northern Texas, and in the course of time and events, endeavor to organize in Texas on Abalition Missionary Conference. The citizens of the vicinage penceably assembled in

ass meeting, and having calmly considered the un-lessanten ergency thus forced upon them, proceeded to need it in most astorishing moderation.

A committee of citizens was appointed, who in con-

formity with their instructions, respectfully informed the Rishop and other clerical gentlemen composing the Conference, that their labors were not needed, not their erence by any means desired. The conduct of our fellow entirens of Northern Texas as characterized by a mildness which would scarcely

be emulated nearer the sea board; yet mild as it was, it has elicited a good deal of severe animadversion, and called forth ro small amount of pathetic lamentation from the Northern Methodist press.

This was to be expected; but they do not stop at

They occasionally cease to sould and "shrick," ex-ercises strictly in their line, and attempt to reason, which is altogether outside of their vocation. Reason uld never conduct a Christian to the conclusion that is necessary to church-membership that the candi-te should be more philanthrophic than Paul, who meet back the converted fugitive slave to his Christian master (their plan is to steal him), or more holy than the Son of Man, who healed the slaves and sat at meat with their owners. The following specimen of their reasoning you have already laid before your readers; but let us look at it again:

"If there are twenty five men in Texas who disaptive the state of the

prove of Slavery, may they not form an association and hold meetings for scientific or literary or religious pur-poses, and yet have it a condition that no slaveholder hall meet with them!" [Zion's Herald, Boston.
No, forever no! Texas is a slaveholding State, every
seh of her wide domain is slave soil, and by the bloss-

ng of God shall be.

Texas is true to her institutions and to herself, true the South, true to the slaves, who in the providence God have been given her, for the development of ent, com-, and elevation of the white man, and the physical, social, mental and moral advancement of the black. She is true to the development of that gracious and benevolent system which elevates the heathen canni-

bal and his children into the civilized, intelligent, con-tented and finppy demectics who surround as, who share our nones, our sorrows and our joys—who min-siter to us during the working prime of their stalwart manhood, and to whom we minister in their feeble in-fancy and frobeksome thoughtless childhood: in their hours of a ckness and suffering, and through the years of huntlessome old see.

hours of scanes and sometries, and altready of burthersome old age.

Nay, far more than this, a system which lifts them from the condition of beasily appears and gross devil-ish superstition, into humble, simple, faithful and meet joyous worshippers of the true and ever-living God. Bless God for such a system! Amen and

Amen'
No: the people of Texas are Pro-Slavery, through
and through, we don't apologize for negro Slavery, we
giory in it; and no society can or shall exist within our

olde extended border which disqualifies or sigmatize to shyeholder. Never, Never, But what does The Pittiburgh Advocate mean Our Missionaries are safe in foreign lands-won't the

Our Missionaries are sate in foreign lands—won time stars and stripes protect as in Texas? To what are we to attribute such language? To the weakness of the writer's mind, or to the immeas-urable wickeiners of a heart totally deprayed "and

Is it more "sound and fury, signifying nothing," or

ls if more "sound and they, sightlying means and does the writer actually mean to threaten us, that. Northern Methodism, in its reckless crusade against. Slavery, will invoke the power of the General Government to force upon us an Abolition church! If he does not mean this, he means nothing. If he does mean?, his wickedness is neutralized by his fally.

I would respectfully suggest to him, however, that
he had better not come to see it, when he sends "the stars and stripes" into Texas to " protect" Abolition

Brother Carres, permit me, as one of the youngest, inct in years, alas!) and least worthly of your brethen in the Texas Methodist ministry, to thank you for your frank and caudid, yet, under the circums above, very moderate course in this really vexations affair.

moderate occurse in this really vexations affair.

From the general silence of your brethrea, it may
be supposed, classificate, that you are in advance of
your members and ministry in the three Texas Conterences; that you stand upon the extreme verge of
coprion in this matter. Let no man so deceive himself.

Nother you nor any other man has said, or is likely to
say in print, one-half as much as the Methodist Church
and the people at large in Texas feel on the subject.

Would that I could send a voice of earnest eatresty
and of warning, solemn as death, to those mediling
and miguified men, who, in the name of philanthropy,
sow folly said will surely reap a harvest of wrath—who,
in the name of the God of Peace, come to bring outrage and violence, of which they will be the first victime—martyrs, not to faith, but to foul, infatuated
fausticism.

faraticism.

Mark this! The people of Northern Texas will not be further persecuted. The sacred name of religion alore has thus far shielded you. Renewed angression they will visit with summary punishment, as I all the people will say, Amen' Let us slove. This is all the South has ever asked of you. This is all the Southern Methodists and the people of Texas now ask; it is our right, and, by the help of God, and at whatever cost, we will have it. Let ople will say, Amen

Why should you trouble us? We have peace in all why should you trave an efficient ministry every-our borders; we have an efficient ministry every-where; and, if more are wanted, we have them, good men, able men, men who have the confidence of the reople, and who can have free access to the slaves, which you cannot have. Southern Methodism needs

no Abolition laborers here. She has the love of the people—better than that, thank God! she deserves that love; and "the best of all is, God is with us." You shall let us alone. Northern Texas is not alone

You shall let us alone. Northern Texas is not alone in this matter. Texas, at least on this question, is a voit. Snasion, such as yours, cannot reach us, for we know that you are utterly ignorant of the working of the institution you are seeking to desiroy; and coercien, however you may talk about the "protection of the stars and stripes," you will not be mad enough to attempt. Were you to attempt it you would find your efforts more than futile—on the very first indication of forcivle measures, 70,000 men would spring to arms, nor should they lack a Methodist preacher to pray for and preach to them; or, if need were, in the absence of a better, to lend them. May God, in mercy, avert the awful necessity. the awful necessity. Year brother, Genzales, July 2, 1859. JAMES C. WILSON.

A CANAL ENGINEER IN COURT.

The Olean Advertiser contains the particulars of a recent trial before Judge Grover, wherein one Park, a Canal Contractor, was plaintiff, and H. M. Severance, a Resident Engineer, defendant. The action was begun to recover the sum of \$400, alleged to have been paid by Park to Severance, for the purpose of inducing the latter to make a fair estimate of his work. The Advertiser gives the following particulars of the transaction:
Park was a contractor on the Cuba Reservoir—hav

ing purchased an interest in it upon representations made by Severance, that there was enough kept back from the contractor—Sam Handy—to pay for Park's interest, when it should be made up and settled, independent of, and without further advance from Park. Upon this representation Park purchased one half of Upon this representation Purk purchased one half of the interest of Handy for \$1,250, we believe. Repeated efforts on the part of Park to induce Severance to bring up the back estimates failed, and finally Severance demanded \$400—for "church purposes," promising when he received it to perform according to previous when he received it to perform according to previous arrangement. Park was therefore literally forced to submit to Severance's extertion, or suffer a greater loss -and so far he is excusable for offering and paying the bribe. Time wore on: Severance did not perform, Park becoming satisfied that he had been made dupe of a sharper, joined in the effort then being made to remove Severance from a position he had proved himself unworthy of. In the course of the last summer

himself unworthy of. In the course of the last summer—about a year ago now—Severance was suspended upon a series of charges, among which was this of Fark's. He was subsequently tried before the Canal Board, and finally removed from office.

The trial occupied three days, and occasioned great interest in the vicinity. The defense attempted to show that Severance received the money from one A. B. Stewart, his cousin. Stewart was impeached by everal respectable witnesses. Judge Grover charged several respectable witnesses. Judge Grover charged the Jury on the following points: First: If the money was paid voluntarily by Park to Sever-nove, it could not be recovered; Second: If it was paid to Severance as a bribe, it could not be

recovered:
Therd If it was paid to Severance for Stewart, it could not be

Powered:

Fourth: But if it was paid to Severance upon his demand, to ut him in metion to make such an estimate as Park and Handy over control to, then it could be recovered. He also directed he Jury trind specially how the fact was.

After an absence of six or eight hours, the Jury reurred the following verdict: "No cause of action, on the ground that the detendant received the money as it a holls."

Severance is now under indictment in Allegany

County, on a charge of extortion and bribery, growing out of this transaction. The Atlas and Argus says Auditer Benton and Commissioner Gardner have hitnerto regarded him as a persecuted man, and in this belief have voted to restore him to office. The result f this trial will probably change their opinion of

THE MENICAN TREATY .- The Washington corres pondent of The Philadelphia Press says:
"It is said that Robert McLare, minister to Mex-

"It is said that Robert McLare, minister to Mexico, has sent home the draft of a treaty with Mexico, containing several important provisions for right of way and transit across Tshuantepec, and also across Senora, and an article immutates of a Protectorafe over Mexico by the United States. It is reported, also, that the terms of this proposed treaty, agreed to by President Juarez, are conformable to the certail instructions of the President to Mr. Mechanistration by the experience of Robert J. Walker? Stanton and others, he (McL.) declines taking the responsibility of signing the treaty without the special vertices authority of the Administration, from which they cannot back out. This is discreet. The which they cannot back out. This is discreet. The fresident, it is said, has been telegraphed to at Redford on this subject. McLate sent the proposed treaty drawn up, and says it will be signed the day it is returned approved. For once, the President will have "to treathe mark." There is no escape. McLate undermands whom he is dealing with, and is not to be caught napping. Fine Robert M. McLane!"

On the following day the same correspondent says: There is a row at the State Department this even-"There is a row at the State Department this evening about some dispatches from Mexico which have
miscarried, and which have been opened, it is supposed, at Havana. Some insinuate that as the dispatches were accidentally found in New-York, where
they had no business to be, they were probably intercepted and opened by some of the agents of the
steam-line speculators.

"On the eve of closing my letter I learn that the
Tresident has telegraphed from Bedford discosing that

"On the eve of closing my letter I learn that the President has telegraphed from Bedford, directing that a dispatch be sent to Mr. McLane declining to indorse his proper for a treaty as yet. You may expect Mr. Sheef, La Sere, and their associates, will not be well satisfied with this. The President seeks to shift the responsibility upon Congress. Jinks says that for once he thinks the President is wrong, and that no cought to give Gen. Cass a chance to "swallow all Mexico," as he declared some years ago was his desire."

THE VIRGINIA OYSTER "FUNDUM."-Wm. H. PATher, e.g., the Coler Inspector under the inspection law of Virginia, has just made an interesting report to Gov. Whee, showing that between the list of October, 1856, and the Soth of June, 1859, there were exported from that State 2,301,715 bushels of cyster. These were taken from the unters of York River, Repairment, Potomas, and Hampton Rouds, the being no inspection at other penns. The report is made with the view of furnishing the next Legislature with reliable data for the discussion of the proposed tax on cysters.